\$50,000 a year-which is paid by the colonists

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879.

Bowery Theatre-Not Guilty, Baverly's Lycoum Theatre-H. M. S. Pinsiors, Roster & Bint's Garden-Concert, Madison Square Garden—Concert. New York Aquacium—Great Attract Tony Pastor's Theatre—Variety, Laion Square Theatre-Herrors.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 28, 1879, was:

Total for the week

Chivalry in Politics.

In former times there was a generosity, a nobleness, a chivalry common in party polities which has now become extremely rare Then it was customary for the leading men to hold their personal ambition in strict | subordination to the preferences of the party. Where there were rival candidates for a nomination, when one had been selected the others felt bound in good faith to go in and do all in their power to promote his election. And even in the strifes for a nomination a more generous, forbearing, and harmonious spirit was manifested than we are accustomed to of late.

In reference to the next Democratic nominations for Governor of this State and for President of the United States, a bitterness of personal feeling is already apparent which augurs ill for the success of the party.

Cannot the old generous and chivalric state of feeling be restored, and men once more manifest a disposition to forego personal preferences, and especially to sacrifice personal antipathies, for the public

If the Democrats present a divided and distracted front, they will invite and insure defeat.

The Point in the Case.

Senator CARPENTER of Wisconsin is a lawyer and public speaker, but little of a politician. He may be regarded rather as a professional advocate of the Republican party and its policy than as a believer in its recent departures from the old constitutional methods. All his training and the natural bent of his mind must be against the use of the army in elections.

When unfettered and master of his own will, as he was in the Louisiana case, Mr. CARPENTER appears to advantage, and would rise to distinction if that independence was habitually asserted. But as the champion of fraud and arbitrary authority, his ability is always dwarfed and damaged Subordinated to the lead of Mr. CONKLING and Mr. BLAINE, he undertook to defend their course on the Army bill, and he ended by giving away the whole case, for the point of his argument on that side was precisely the greatest ground of objection to allowing the Executive any discretion to employ troops at elections. He said:

uppose, now, the President intends on the first Mon Any in November next to see to it that the peace of the city of New York is preserved, and that riots are prevented on election day, then the President and those un der him have no authority whatever under that section to use the money appropriated even for their subsistence and compensation up to that time."

He was criticising the sixth section of the Army bill, which has since then become a law, and which is a surrender of the original position taken by the Democratic party. What the people have demanded is that the Executive shall have no power, under false pretences such as Mr. CARPENTER suggests, to employ the army at or near the polls on election day. Nothing would be easier than to invent a threatened outbreak which would enable him to throw a large body of troops wherever he pleased before an election and to keep them at the polls afterward.

That was attempted in this city in 1870. when, upon a falsely alleged fear of an election riot, six thousand soldiers were brought here, and two ships of war were anchored at opposite points on the North and East Rivers, with cannons bearing on the great commercial and banking quarter.

The experiment failed, and GRANT and his subordinates were glad to escape from the predicament which they had invited. There was no rioting then; and with the precautions which the law provides in the vast number of polling places and the effective police regulations, election day is usually one of the most orderly in the year, no only here, but in all the large cities. So that the pretext of preserving the peace at the polls is a mere sham designed to authorize the use of troops.

Of course Mr. CARPENTER did not intend to expose his case in this way, but when he pbjected to the sixth section, he let the cat out of the bag, and admitted virtually the intention of the Fraudulent Administration to utilize the army this year as an electionsering force. Whether HAYES will venture that far, after the debates in Congress, remains to be seen. He will be urged to an extreme course by the stalwarts, first to serve their own ends, and secondly to render him obnoxious. But he is not out of the woods by any means, and he knows it. With all his weakness, HAYES is strong in his purpose of self-protection at any cost. His head is uneasy under the weight of a crown of fraud and corruption, and the tremors that were passing away after two years of possession have returned again to give him new anxiety, and not without

The resolution which the House passed on the 3d of March, 1877, affirming Mr. TILDEN's title as President, still stands. The Forty-Afth Congress has passed away, but that great truth survives. The Forty-sixth Congress has yet a duty to perform, and the shought of it makes Mr. HAYES tremble for the salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, which to him is far above all honors and

A Defender of the Republican Party. Mr. WINDOM of Minnesota belongs to the order of patriots of which John Sherman is a shining example, who entered Congress poor and by their economies have become rich; who are able to build "palatial residences" at Washington, and to live in state on the fat of the land upon a salary of five thousand a year. When first elected to the Senate, the charge was publicly made that a large sum of money was paid to get a competitor out of the way. He had previously served ten years in the House of Representatives, from 1860 to 1870, and had learned that practical wisdom by means of which Sections emiled benignantly on quite a num-

ber of Republican statesmen. At that time the Senate was run like a close corporation, and there was a tacit understanding that the members of it were not to interfere with each other's interests. Therefore, when an Indian bill, or any other with a good job in it, was under consideration, the patriote who expected to follow it lend a helping hand and to outvote that I himself bent on war. The latest news was I debt, imports, and exports of the Dominion.

no suspicion was ever raised. Mr. WINDOM was at once placed on the Committees of knew how to utilize opportunities.

In defending the career of the Republican party, a few days ago, Mr. WINDOM adopted a new method for establishing its claims to ports, the railroad mileage, and the manuthe figures of 1878, claiming the difference between the two periods as the result of the eighteen years, which would have added another laurel to the chaplet of which he boasts. 'The world," so he told the Senate, "affords few, if any, instances of financial triumph as grand as these which have been achieved by the Republican party."

The people who are suffering from the effects of this "triumph," and who for the last five years have had their substance ground to powder between corruptly procured legislation and syndicates and pet banks, will appreciate what Mr. WINDOM says. In 1869 a Republican Congress passed an act by which the public debt, payable in greenbacks, was converted into gold, at a cost of about five hundred millions to the taxpayers. This was called an act to strengthen the public credit, by which the was passed July 14, 1870, "to authorize the refunding of the national debt * * * redeemable in coin of the present standard value." The silver dollar at that time contained 4121 grains, which the bondholders, sustained by the Treasury and the Money Ring, now de-

mand shall be raised to 460 grains. After the Supreme Court had solemnly decided that the greenback as a legal tender was a necessity growing out of the war, and only applicable to that condition, Gen. GRANT, at the instance of railroad corporations having large obligations becoming due in gold, packed the Court to reverse its own decision, and thus opened the door to the financial disturbances that followed his

outrageous act. From 1868 to 1878, inclusive, there were sixty-three thousand failures in the United States, of which ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight took place last year-by far the greatest number in any of the eleven years, and the greatest aggregate in dollars and cents. In this period the money total of these failures was one thousand six hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars! No wonder Mr. WINDOM is proud of the "finan-

cial triumph" of the Republican party. He also informed the Senate that his party has vindicated the citizenship of the naturalized citizen, and thereby thrown about him the full protection of the American flag. wherever he may be." This is beautifully illustrated in the German empire, where no German-American citizen is permitted to remain more than two years, on pain of forfeiting his rights acquired by naturalization, and where citizens born on American soil of naturalized parents have been conscripted into the German army as German subjects without a word of protest by a Republican Administration. In Rhode Island a large part of the population of foreign birth and regularly naturalized cannot vote.

He capped the climax by declaring that not one Republican had been proved guilty of stealing one cent from the Government! It is estimated that during the era of Grantism, more than five hundred millions were stolen directly from the Treasury through the different Rings, which absolutely controlled the operations of Government. In directly as much more was obtained and divided. Much of this enormous sum was squandered in riotous living, parade, and jewels, but thousands of beneficiaries can be pointed out all over the country, with

whom Mr. WINDOM ought to be familiar. No civilized Government has ever witnessed such open robbery, profligacy, wild vaste, vulgar ostentation, and rascality, as prevailed during Grant's two terms. Wil-LIAMS, DELANO, BELKNAP, ROBESON, all holding seats in the Cabinet, were common plunderers, who used their offices to fill their pockets, and who colluded with knaves and jobbers to steal appropriations voted for the public service, or to sell patronage to the highest bidder. They were protected by GRANT with all the power of a corrupt and reckless Administration. When his own private secretary was tried for complicity in the Whiskey Ring and the safe burglary, he purposely broke down the prosecution, and persecuted the Secretary and the counsel who had only sought to do their duty impartially.

Mr. WINDOM is, of course, a third-termer. He is a fair sample of the prosperous GRANT man, who understands the secret of making a limited salary create a fortune As he is fond of comparing the years 1860 and 1878, to show how much the Republican party has achieved in eighteen years, it would be well for him to contrast his own condition when he entered Congress with his present wealth, in order to demonstrate how the public policy which he so ardently supported operated on individual members of Congress.

The New Campaign Against Indians. As the Indians on the Canada border will not move to attack the troops the troops are moving to attack the Indians.

The expeditionary column which has taken the field during the past week, north of the Missouri, includes all the forces that can be spared from Forts Keogh and Custer, to be joined within a day or two by 150 recruits from Bismarck. More troops are already between the Missouri and the Canada border than ever were there before, and they are commanded by Gen. NELSON A. MILES. Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, of unsurpassed

renown among Indian fighters. The reasons assigned for this formidable novement are that SITTING BULL, if con emplating a raid, must be frightened off; that the Poplar Creek agent complains that our own Indians are greatly annoyed by the presence of so many of SITTING BULL'S band across the line;" finally, that the Indians of the old Fort Peck Agency have all

quitted the agency, mounted and armed. It is not improbable that if the troops go in search of hostile Indians they will find some. Should they march far enough, hunt long enough, and act vigorously enough, they may at least be able to turn friends into foes. But it does not follow that this expedition is needed in order to prevent or

to prepare for war. SITTING BULL has now been the bugbear of the border upward of thirty months In all that period reports of his intent to attack the settlements have been continquality spread on this side of the line, andhave as continually been contradicted on It is an interesting fact, as showing the the other. Major Walsh of the Northwest Mounted Police, on the faith of SITTING Bull's own promises, has repeatedly declared that the Sioux chief would live at peace, and his words have invariably hitherto turned out correct. Nevertheless, a with one of their own were always ready to SITTING BULL, as though he had shown

class of Republican Senators against whom | that he had "gone to the Saskatchewan country, and before going advised his band to make peace with the Government; 'and Appropriations, of which he subsequently it is quite certain that hundreds of lodges became Chairman, of Patents, and of Public of his people have been for many months Lands all valuable places for one who south of the border without committing acts of hostility.

Turning to the troubles of the Poplar River agent, BIRD, what he complains of is only a threatened hostility. Even this confidence. He took the agricultural re- threatened hostility, so called, is directed for repairs. It is a case for investigation. not against white settlers, but against agen factures of 1860, and compared them with ey Indians. There are no white settlers in the region now chosen for campaigning, except under the shelter of the forts. But a policy of his party! He forgot, however, to new-born zeal for the welfare of "our own include the increase of population in these | Indians" is to justify any war accidentally stirred up.

Those agency Indians that have them selves started away, mounted and armed, were driven off by hunger. At their agency not one pound of flour or bacon, it is said, remained, the fault being the old one in CARL SCHURZ'S department-the lack of the right supplies at the right point at the right time. To treat as instruction this instinct of self-preservation would be the Cheyenne horror over again; it would be crime to pursue and shoot down Indians for quitting the aney in order to bunt game, and so keep

from starvation. But whether, in fact, the new expeditionary column will elect to march against "our own" Indians and punish them, or against SITTING BULL'S Indians, now quietly huntbondholders were enriched. Another act ing buffalo many miles away from white settlements, remains to be seen. Two spheres of activity are open to the expedition; with one or the other, or both, it can find the usual summer work.

Religious Murderers.

From time immemorial it has been common for persons under sentence of death to become very religious before the arrival of the day of execution. The exceptions to this rule-the number of persons who have died scoffers-have been comparatively few. Indeed, this has been an argument frequently made use of in favor of capital punishment. It has been defended as a most efficient means of effecting the conversion and final salvation of the most abandoned and the most hardened.

It has happened, singularly enough, that of late the religious character of murderers has appeared at an earlier period in their Thus in the fatal letter of COVERT BENNETT to Mrs. SMITH, written in jail-the letter which convicted them both-there are devout and reverent references to the Divine protection on which she is assured they may depend.

The mulatto Cox was noted as a religious person, and was actually attending church when arrested in Boston. He professes a great dislike of rough and profane company The case of HILAIRE LATRIMOUILLE, the

French Canadian, just convicted at Albany of the cruel murder of a maiden lady for the purpose of robbery, furnishes another illustration in point. At a house where LATRI-MOUILLE spent a night, after the murder, he was observed at his evening and morning devotions

What do all these things prove? They go to show that there may be a good deal of emotional piety without any fixed and restraining principle. They do not make at all against true religion, with which all crime is wholly incompatible.

Borie's Extraordinary Circumnavigation.

Father Borie of Philadelphia has been having a lively time of it. He read somewhere that GEORGE WASHINGTON had de elined a third election as President, warning the country never to permit such a thing to happen, on the ground that it would endanger the existence of the republie. Then Borie felt a sharp twinge in his conscience, for it occurred to him that he Gen. Grant through eight years of wicked rule. But what was he to do? He dearly loved to doze the afternoons away in his quiet back parlor, and it was dreadful to think of exchanging his canvas back and terrapin for Spanish garlic and Chinese dog. But his country called, and he went.

He traversed the earth from Paris to Hong Kong, endeavoring to get a word into GRANT'S ear against the proposed third But he did not succeed. GRANT smoked, and drank, and rattled with rovalty, and all the while grew more and more enamored of the third term. When poor old Father Borre mildly suggested that a man who should be elected three times might be elected ten times, or hold on for good without the ceremony of further elections, Grant's stolid features were moved by a faint but significant smile.

At length it dawned upon the ossified mind of good old Father Borie that he was dragging his aged limbs around the world to no purpose. The more he enlarged upon the danger of imperialism, from brushing aside the wholesome example of Washing-TON and the cherished traditions of the people, the more GRANT seemed to enjoy the prospect. He saw that nothing but Divine Providence could prevent GRANT from running if he could get anybody to vote for him, and Father Borie sailed away to San Francisco a wiser man. But he is weak about the head, and notwithstanding he has made this extraordinary trip around the world to prevent GRANT from running a third time, he thinks he will vote for him.

Mr. BECK of Kentucky is a member of the select committee that has been investigating the Treasury accounts. On Friday. place in the Senate, Mr. BECK used this remarkable language: "I make no charges and will make none until the report of the committee is had; but if any gentleman of the Senate will go to the books of that department and hold up any leaf of a public ledger to the sun. if he does not find from one to ten scratches and alterations made, his eyes will not be as good as they ought to be."

That being so, it is evident that the investi gation was not ordered any too soon.

It has been suggested that the appoint ment of Lord Lortus to be Governor of New South Wales is the forerunner of an effort to unite the Australian colonies in a confederation similar to that of British North America. Whatever the purpose, it is evident that the se lection of a man of such rank for the Governorship of an Australian colony indicates a growing interest on the part of England in her mmense empire in the south seas. At present he five colonies of Australia, namely, South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and West Australia, have each a separate Governor and Parliament, and they are alienated by jealousies and rivalries which would probably present serious obstacles in the way of an attempt to effect a union. tive importance of England's North American and Australian possessions, that the exports of the single colony of Victoria are only about eight per cent, less than the total exports of the minion of Canada; and, while Canada has probably a million more inhabitants than the five Australian colonies, the aggregate reve corps of observation is to be sent out against | nues, debt, imports, and exports of the latter colonies are far in excess of the revenues.

The Governor of Victoria has a salary of

and a furnished residence. Plunging through a thick fog at the rate of ten or twe've hoot, an hour, an Havana steamer on Saturday night plunged into and sank a bark that was unlucky enough to be in the way. The bark went to the bottom in three minutes, and five of the ter, men on board were lost. The steamer has come back to this city

Mr. J. F. EDMUNDS has been much looked up to by his neighbors in the Massachusetts village of Newton. He has been a Selectman and an Alderman, and we dare say a deacon into the bargein. Now he is under arrest on a harge of forgery, and it is asserted that he has btained many thousands of dollars by signing other men's names without their knowledge or consent. As he comes of an old family and is well connected, Newton is amazed at his con-

Mr. INGALLS of Kansas has made two mistakes this session. He has struggled to stave off an investigation of the charges against him, and at the same time he has been forward in expressing himself on public questions. Now the country at large is not much interested in Mr. Ingalls's opinions, but it is greatly interested to know whether he bought his seat in the United States Senate. Until Mr. INCALLS gets rid of the charge of corruption, the fewer great speeches or small speeches he makes on non-personal topics the better.

It would hardly be possible to imagine a more atrocious crime than that of which a jury in Albany County have just convicted the grinning French Canadian convict, HILAIRE LAT-RIMOUILLE. As in the HULL murder, the object was plunder. Unlike Cox, however, LAT-RIMOUILLE was a thief and jail bird of the most confirmed type. His language and bearing before and during the trial indicated a mind deprayed by a long course of crime-from petty lferings to robbery, from robbery to breaking, and finally to cruel murder. After he had killed his victim LATRIMOUILLE told one of his dissolute companions that there were four men in the plot; that they had drawn lots as to which should commit the crime, and that the others watched while the fourth man entered the house. Yet in this case the Judge charged the jury that they might find the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree, and some of the jurymen attached to their verdict a ecommendation to mercy.

Like Cox, the convict murderer of CAROLINE DUNSBACH was of a religious turn of mind, and he even said his prayers regularly during the his pursuers. Unlike the negro waiter in the Tombs, however, he showed his victim no mercy. There was no frightened attempt a revival with cologne and ice water. Murder, cold blooded and deliberate, was what the wicked Frenchman had in mind when he crossed that threshold.

Republican editors and politicians in Consecticut have been denouncing Senator EATON or eighteen years past as a Bourbon, a Calhounist, a sympathizer with secession, and a copperhead. It has become a habit with them. Apparently, they will have to break themselves of this habit. We suppose none of them will juestion Senator Conkling's authority as an expert in loyalty. Senator Conkling had oceasion, the other day, to refer to Senator Eaton and he spoke of him not only as a lawyer and a thinker, but as a patriot. "Patriot as he is"these are the very words used by the stalwart Senator from New York.

The Connecticut Republican editors and politicians will doubtless see the propriety of governing themselves and their epithets accordingly. A man who is vouched for by Roscoe CONKLING is not a man to be called names.

It is probable that the next Methodist General Conference will elect several new Bishops. The colored Methodists of Baltimore hold that one of these new Bishops should be a colored man, and they have said so-"right out loud in meeting." Their argument is that the 300,000 colored members of the Church are fairly entitled to a representative on the Episcopal Board. As a matter of course, Dr. GILBERT HAVEN will second their demand with all his influence; but perhaps some of the white had heard a great deal of that sort of brethren will hardly relish the prospect of secthing among the old corruptionists and ing a black Bishop in the chair at Conference, toadies who followed the heavy heels of and of receiving their appointments at his

It would be preposterous to ascribe the

verwhelming victory of the Harvard oarsmer over Yale, on Friday, to any superior strength or gymnastic training of Harvard students The Vale crew were a fine and nowerful lot: no o fine and powerful as the Harvard eight, but still, the difference in physique could not ac count for the quarter mile and more of the vic The true explanation undoubtedly that the Harvard stroke is better than the Yale stroke, the Harvard style than the Yale style But if that be so-and the experience of man; successive years has attested this-there need no such one-sidedness in future contest Let Yale borrow a leaf out of the tactics of the English oarsmen, who, finding that HANLAN Ross, and the Canadians are their masters in the art of rowing, quietly go to work and learn, where they had fancied they could teach. substituting the Harvard style of rowing for the fatal hang," as our New London correspondent expressed it, of the Yale style, the gain wil be great. At Harvard rowing has for many years been the favorite athletic sport and the special pride of the college, so that in this particular pastime the average skill is very high there. Yet, more than once, and sometimes for

two or three successive years, other colleges have been able to join to equal or nearly equa skill greater brawn, and so have beaten Har vard. May not Yale have stalwart fellows to day who, though there passed by, would at Harvard be picked out by keen eyes for a seat in the university boat? Three hundred boys have signed a peti-

tion to the Board of Aldermen for leave to explode their fire crackers and torpedoes in the streets on the Fourth, and Alderman Jacobus will present it to-morrow. One of the boys explained to the Alderman the dilemma in which they found themselves. If they fired off their crackers in the back yard, they might set fire t the wood shed, and then the firemen would come, and the hose would have to be carried through the hallway, and that would be nuisance. But if they fired off their crackers in the street, they ran the risk of being ar rested. He thought this pretty hard lines, and we fancy those grown people who haven't forgotten their own boyhood will agree with him. Of course the pleasure of the boys of New York is not the only thing to be taken into consideration.

RAISING A CAMPAIGN FUND. One Hundred Thousand Bellars to be Wrung from the Department Employees.

From the Pittsburgh Post. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- At a secret meeting ere by some of the most prominent of the Republican eaders, for the purpose of discussing the situation in nio, it was resolved that \$100,000 should be raised to he campaign in Ohio by assessing the employees of the overnment. It was also agreed that, in view of the fact that the Democrats in Congress were pressing a bill in the House making it a penal offence to raise funds in this nanner, the assessments and collections should be made

Already has this work been inaugurated. The Treas ry alone is expected to yield \$25,000 y one of the employees on yesterday that the room i which he was employed had yielded nearly \$30), and there were but forty employees. Of course these amount are cheerfully paid—just as cheerfully as the traveller de vers his purse to the highwayman who stands with pi it is your money or your place for one who will submit to this robbery without open protest.

Sunstroke.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Allow me suggest, or rather very earnestly advocate, an appeal from THE SUN to the general public of the United States to avoid the great dangers of sunstroke this year by taking timely and now well-understood precautions. H. THE NEW GAME LAWS.

One of the amusing discussions in the Legislature was over the killing of deer. The New York Association for the Protection of Gamesent to Albany the draft of a proposed law, against which the entire delegations from counties that border on the great Adironduck wilderness made united opposition, alleging that it was wholly in the interest of city sports-men, and unjust to the hundreds of men on tho edge of the woods who kill deer for food and for the animals' skins. The members from the cities and from central and western counties urged that the time had passed when professional deer hunting should be allowed. Deer were fast disappearing from the Adirondacks, and those that remained should be protected for the sportsmen. They favored a yet more stringent law, rather than any relaxation of existing protection. The northern members again ontended that they represented men who made the forest their home in a considerable part of the year, and who felt that they had a right to the products of the forest. They resented the notion that men in distant cities should presume to dictate when and how deer should be killed. The woodsman could not appreciate the advantage to be gained by allowing deer to increase for city sportsmen to kill. While the deer were increasing, the woodsman's family were without meat and his leathern wallet was empty. The discussion ended in concessions being granted to the hunters, although they were slight. The law, as signed by the Governor, permits the killing of deer in the four months of August, September, October, and November. In the other eight months the slaughter of them is prohibited. It was in fixing the manner in which it is

allowable to capture the fleet and timid animal that the discussion became funny, inasmuch as every known method of securing the game was pronounced by one or the other of the legislators as unsportsmanlike and brutal. The members from the Adirondack region disagreed among themselves just as much as did the others. One said that to run deer with dogs was the only proper way of getting him. The deer thus had a chance for his life. He could take to the water, destroy the scent, and the hound must then lose trace of him. To this answer was made that dogging deer was sure death to the deer. The hunters understand await the game there to shoot it down as it enters the lake, or to pursue it in boats and club it to death after it starts to swim to the opposite shore. Against shooting deer in the night from behind the reflected light, otherwise known as "floating," there was a general outcry; yet with the large majority of those who seek amusement in the forest it is the popular method. There remained then the still hunting of the animal, which means waiting in ambush for it to visit a favorite spring or pond, or creeping upon it while it is feeding. Sportsmen consider this the only manly manner of hunting, save, perhaps, the use of hounds in November; yet there were those in the Legislature who thought it taking a mean advantage over the noble game to shoot the animal down without warning. Besides, they urged, and rightly too, if it were permitted to kill deer by this method alone, very few deer would be killed. It requires more skill to steal upon a deer than to get close to him in other ways. As for waiting for them at springs and ponds, very few sportsmen would know where to post themselves, bu the professional woodsman, through familiarity with the forest, well understands the feeding grounds. Of course no one advocated the killing of deer by men on snow shoes, who are able to come up with the game when it flounders in the deep snow. Objection, therefore, being made to all methods of killing deer, the legislators decided not to restrict them, other than that the animal shall not be killed by crusting or run with dogs in the last fifteen days of Novem

The deer laws, as thus revised, are favorable to the increase of the animal. If properly enforced, a stop will be put to the slaying of thousands by pot hunters and vagabonds who go in winter months on snow shoes to kill deer with clubs and dogs. It is a law almost entirely in favor of the sportsman as against the professional hunters. Late summer and the fall are the pleasure seekers' times for the sport. Late fail and winter are the periods when the deer slayers who seek them for hides and meat are mos successful, and these months, save November are closed by this law. The Legislature decided the question as to whether the Adirondack deer belong to the sportsmen or to the hunters, in favor of the former. Yet there are defects the law as it stands. August is too early to kill loes. The fawns are not wholly independent of the mother before the first of September Moreover, it is cruel and unsportsmanlike to run deer with dogs in the hottest month of the year, as this statute permits. It is cruelty to the dog as well as to the deer, and it must resuit in the loss of many a fine deerhound. Both deer and dog become so intensely heated that they plunge headlong into the first of the clear cold ponds that lie in their way, and often are chilled to their ultimate death.

The Legislature's treatment of other laws for the protection of fish and game was well considered. It is lawful to kill woodcock only between Aug. 1 and Jan. 1. The young birds are thus given time to mature. Quails may be shot only in November and December, a requirement that well nigh absolutely protects them. The wild ducks shot in New York State are mostly those that stop in lakes and bays while migrating between the North and the South in spring and fall; yet the few varieties that breed in our waters are protected by a law that prohibits the killing of the bird between the 1st of May and the 1st of November. Five months only of brook trout fishing are allowable, beginning with April and ending with August. The moose that the Adirondack Sporting Club turned loose in the great wilderness are not to be killed under any circumstances. Hares and rabbits are protected save in November and December. Grouse and partridge may be killed in the last four months of the year only. It is forbidden to kill the eagle, woodpecker, night hawk, oriole, yellowbird, wren, martin, bobolink, or any song bird, at any time, under penalty of five dellars. Robins, brown thrashers and meadow larks may be killed in September. October. November, and December only, but any bird may be killed to stuff its skin for a specimen or to study its habits. It is also un lawful to rob the nests of wild birds, except those of crows, blackbirds, hawks, and owls.

L Paragon of Car Conductors. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a rule

ncivility and roughness are characteristic of the ductors of our horse cars. The conductor of car No. 21 of the Eighth avenue line The conductor of car No. 21 of the Eighth avenue line, with whom I have frequently ridden, is a most agreeable exception to the rule. He is neat in his dress, courteous in his demeanor, calls out clearly and distinctly the names of the Atrects at short intervals, receives the fares, and, when necessary, makes and returns change promptly and politely, and, as I heard him say in answer to a grateful old lady passenger, he considers it only his duty to do these things for the accommodation of his passengers. Beingers.

He is a jewel of a conductor, and deserves recognition.

Please let some of THE SUN'S rays be shed upon him. I am sure you will confer a benefit on your lady readers of the west side.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Was Mr. Tilden a Coward?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the first place, what power had Mr. Tilden in the Congressional imbroglio of 1877? What had he to say in the matter? Nothing, Congress had the power to decide whether the people's choice was to be respected. Congress was rightened by Grant's bayonots, as it is to day by Hayes's vetoes, and Congress backed out. A mere handfail of brave Democrats stood up for the neople in that emergency, but the people were sold out then as they are bits, said out now, by men who have neither the counstituents.

Amenicus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: You ask,

"What will put a stop to murder?" and I answer, flogging by machinery. If this miscreant, Cox, and this other miscreant, Blair of Montclair, had known that for any deed of violence they might commit they would be flogged by machinery, and, if necessary, killed at the first stroke, their crimes would never have been even contemplated. Gov. Robinson has been urged in vain to promote the adoption of this salutary penalty for all brutal crime.

D. V. L.

Not a New Organization.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you please allow me to make a correction? The Fray Citizens' Corps, to my certain knowledge, was organized at least forty years age. The Tublitts Corps has sprung into existence since the late civil war.

PLEADING FOR MODERATION, Yet not Encouraging Maderation in Any but

At a meeting of the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation, held yesterday afternoon in Bedford Hall, Brooklyn, Mr. Forbes, the first speaker, said that, while he did not believe in ultraism, he believed in temperance. He had been a total abstainer, but he did not look upon the moderate drinker as utterly deprayed. He urged his bearers to set themselves against the American custom of treating, a custom that resulted in an annual crop of drunkards. Imresulted in an annual crop of drunkards. Immoderation in eating was as bad as immoderation in drinking. Tectotalism is not temperance, but moderation is. It is a mistake to charge that this society encourages moderate drinking. It does not encourage drinking at all. It strives to teach the man who does not drink that it is best for him to abstain altogether; to the hard drinker it says, "Be moderate," and to the moderate drinker, "Drink as you are drinking now, or, what is better, taper down to total abstinence,"

Francis B. Thurber, President of the society, said that if we could start the world over again, he would yote against allowing the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits; but as things are, his vote would be of no avail. He believed in moderation. "A few months ago," said Mr. Thurber, "a woman came to me and told me that her awsered a hord clinker, had refused

in moderation. "A few months ago," said Mr Thurber, "a woman came to me and told me that her husband, a hard drinker, had refused to take the pledge; but that, having attended one of our meetings, he had subscribed to our tricolored pledge, promising not to drink any thing stronger than wine or beer. At the en-of thirty days, the limit of his pledge, he tool the total abstinence pledge, and has kept it eve-since. He has risen in the estimation of his employers, and his saiary has been raised sev-eral times."

Cattle Disease in Central New York. A mysterious and fatal disease has broken out in a herd of cattle belonging to Aaron Bowen, a farmer in the town of leming, Cuyuga County. Several have already died. Tie symptoms are sudden stoppage of milk, refusal of the similar to eat, followed by convu sions and death in from four to six days after the first a tack. Several veterinary surgeons have been called

The first edition of two thousand copies of Mr. Henry Kiddle's book, "Spiritual Communications," was in about three weeks after its publication. A second and larger edition is now nearly sold. Mr. Kiddle hir received numerous letters of congratulation from Spirit

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: To give the ablic an idea of some of the peculiar duties often ex ected of American seamen in our navy of to-day, per

One of the crew of one of our boats, and a better sailor ever swing in a hammock, while in charge of his beat nade use of some trifling "cuss word," being tempted by made use of some trifting "cuss word," being tempted by the awkwardness of one of the green hands. On the return of the boat to the ship he was reported by the Capain's daughter, who was a passenger, and charged with having used protane language. He was immediately ordered to the "mast," and asked if it was true. He in quired who his accuser was, ami when informed acknowledged the fact, but honed his offence was not a serious one. So much was said to him that at length he told the Captain that when he shipped he supposed hwas shipping on an American man-o-war, and not on a Sunday school, and that he knew of no regulation of the navy by which he could be called to account by any wo man or girl in the country. The Captain said that he could have his discharge by asking for it, which he did.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Gen. Grant's horses, presented by the Suitan of Turkey, nave come. I have read claborate descriptions of them, and I have feaded of the narvellous beauty of the Arabian steed. Those horses are described to have been the two finest stallions in the stables of the Suitan of Turkey. It is said that they were chosen from nine headred mares and seven hundred stallions. It is amounced that their blood is the purest, their pedigree the longest, and their style the handsomest of all the breeds in Arabia. People who have read the sourt at shall had hatter and said the hurried to see them. I never sown a circus in my life that did not show better horses. In Cour's Hippodrome in New York you can see twenty that to the ere are superior in every respect. When Gen. Grant was President the drove horses that in style and beauty tars impassed these prides of the Sultan's stable that have been shipped of ar to him. Senator Conkling drives a better horse of the read of the solitan's stable that have been shipped of ar to him. Senator Conkling drives a better horse From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

A Printer Kitts a Rartlesnake.

On Sunday, as Mr. C. P. Hill, assistant fore-

Ex-Speaker Durand Expelled from the Church.

From the New Haven Pathulium,
BIRMINGHAM, June 21.—The church trial of BIRMINGHAM, June 21.—The tight. Testified ex-Speaker Dursaid was concluded to night. Testified in the sustaining of all the four charges against him. was defended by Mr. Ballon and the Rev. U. F. Bradley, the latter making an earnest plea. The charch was represented by the Rev. Mr. Payson and Judge Munger. A request to have the vote taken by roll was objected to. The vote on the first charge, "absentism," was 70 to 5; on second charge, "forcing a vote," 69 to 5; on third charge, "slander," 60 to 5; on fourth charge, "faisity, etc.," 87 to 2; after which a motion was made to expel, the vote standing 60 to 7 in tavor of expulsion.

Drawing the Color Line.

From the Jacksoneille Union.

Several colored men have complained to us about the formation of a society in this city whose membership is to be composed of unhatioes exclusively. No black men need apply. They also charge that the black children are ostracised and often refused admittance into society by mulatio children under instructions from their parents. The Rev. Mr. Thomas, last Sunday night, made mention of the matter as the starting point for evil, and a division among the colored race of this city. About five years ago the same subject agitated the colored policy in this city, and at times they would meet, quarrel, and fight over it on the public streets. From the Jacksonville Union

Sold as a Slave in Connecticut.

James Mars, colored, aged 89 years, of Nor-folk, was visiting in Winsted recently, when he encoun-tered Mr. Elizar D. Manger of Dundee, Mich., whom he had not seen for forty-six years. Mars is probably the only man living who was born and sold into slavery in Connecticut. The father of Mr. Munger purchased Mars when he was a child. When he was 10 years old the in-stitution of slavery died out in this State.

Matrimonial. Little Miss Featherweight,

Train a yard long; Too proud to notice Shop windows or wares, Rude and unlady-like, Putting on airs! Young Mr. Nobody

Nursing with fondness A few silken hairs. Lesning on relatives, Putting on airs! Little Miss Featherweight

Living quite fast,

'Angel in petticoats"-'Sweetest of men"-Giggle and badinage, Love unawares; Each to the other one Putting on airs!

Young Mr. Nobody

Marries the maid; She blushing tenderly, He half atraid. Now we've two Nobodies-Doves go in pairs-Spending the honeymoon, Putting on airs.

One year has passed away, Masks are thrown down He but a clown Strangers, the Nobodies

SUNDEAMS.

-Winterheim, a large Icelandic colony

-A wealthy silk manufacturer in Stafordshire, England, has been sent to prison for refusing o maintain his wife and children.

-It is a curious coincidence that Mr. Forepauch was the keeper at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens who cut the tiger's toe nails lately. -Lord Beaconsfield is said to have taken house at Clapham, a London suburb hitherto guileless of coronets and given up to evangelicalism and banking

-Senator Gordon's sheep ranch in Georgia comprises 40,000 acres. Negro convicts will enclose it with a stone wall, seven miles of which have been completed. -In a Spiritualist meeting at Williman-

tie. Conn., a man sat between two of his wives, and a third was just behind him. There seemed to be no cu -Several Vassar school girls were found

fencing in the gymnasium with broomsticks. A professor told them that such an accomplishment would not Just as the neighbors had gathered

around the body or Mrs. Weir, in Memphis, and begin to talk about the good qualities of the dead old lady, sha at up and joined in the conversation. -The cost of the late Durham strike in

England is estimated at \$3,20,000; nearly half is borne by the men. Without reckoning interest, it is computed that it will take 014 years to make up the sum lost. -A former hotel manager writes to a Vienna paper that 80 per cent of the names given as of guests from America, Japan, India, &c., in German leading hotels, are talse announcements, made with a view

-The total average attendance of each oupil in the Chicago public schools is only 410 days, yet the system of instruction contemplates a course of twelve years. The facts are said to be about the same in all the

arge cities of the United States. -Packages warranted to contain the means of sure death for potato bigs, without poison, were sold at a fair in Illinois. Each contained two blocks of wood, on one of which was written, "Place the bur on this block and smash him with the other.

-In the course of a very stormy debate in the Prench Chamber, lately, the excellence of M. Gambetta's eigars was satirically referred to from the tribune, as was also the aristocratic proficiency of his cook. The max was reached with the remark that M. Gambetta

-Kemmler, who killed his children at Holyoke, Mass., still maintains that he had a moral right to do as he pleased with their lives. He is an educated rman, and the author in that language of a devotional ok, containing a prayer and a hymn for every day in

-Peter Igo, of Lawrence, Mass., was very poor and very proud. Being out of work and money, he did not make his plight known, but fed his wite and child on bread and water, and went without any losed at all himself. A messenger, who went to tell him of a chance for work, found him dead from starvation.

-A bridegroom at Grinnel, Iowa, received a cigar by mail, accompanied by the written as-surance that it would be found to be of an uncommonity good flavor. The bride recognized the handwriting as that of a rejected suitor, and unrolled the eigar, to find would bite off. -A deputation of Common Councillors

ately waited on the father of penny postage, Fir Row

and Hill, at Hampstead, four miles from London, to pre-

sent him with the freedom of the city of London Sie Rowland said that a letter was now carried at a lower rate from Egypt to San Francisco than in 1839 was ged for carrying it from London to Hampstead. -The Dunkard Church forbids a man to who had been divorced. The Church warned him be-torehand, and expelled him afterward. The expulsion

imself to death, in spite of his wife's entrenties -Marvin Banning, before dying at Hadlyme, Conn., told where \$3,000 could be found hidden in a bag of butternuts, and that bonds to an equal amount were buried in a cellar. He was 74, and for many years

had deprived himself of sufficient food and fire. His soie diet was raw salt perk and coarse bread, and be lived by himself. His property goes to a needy sister.

—Clara Owsley of Stanford, Ky., saw othing in the difference of 42 years between her age and that of C. P. Burton to prevent her from accepting him as a suitor, but her father teld Burton that se was far too old to become Clara's husband, and warned him never to come nigh her again. Burton waited until he found the pair in the parlor together, and shot Burton twice. But the wounds were slight, and while the father was safely away in Jail, Burton and Clara got married.
--Beginning with Aug. 27 and ending on

Sept. 23, all the operations connected with a regular dege will be carried out at Ingolstadt, in Bavaria. The Brandt, while the attacking forces will be under mand of Major Gen. von der Tann. The tropart in the siege operations will consist of three of intantry, one regiment of foot artillery, five by of railway artifleers, and detachments of two buttal ions of the military train. The attack will be mainly directed against a portion of the south front of on the right bank of the Danube, not very far from the

-A mining engineer, writing to the London Times about the inalequate ventilation of the Metro, politan Underground Railway, says that while traveling on that line recently he became almost sufficiented by the oisonous atmosphere, and had to be assisted out of the train before reaching his destination. On applying at a druggist's for a restorative the latter instantly exclaimed: "Oh, I see, Mctropolitan Railway," and at once poared ont a wine glass of a peculiar fluid, which produced the desired effect. When asked whether he often had pases, he replied, "Why, bless you, sir, we have often twent, "see a day." This is denounced as a dis graceful state of affa. In view of the fact that the roads can easily be ventilated by the oreclass of large tank.

-Mary Holt's father was wealthier than any other farmer in Woodson County, Kansas, and she received a more careful education than was usually be-stowed upon the girls of that part of the county. Her parties to receive the county. parents intended that she should marry a professional man, but she perversely fell in love with James Ashburn, a young farmer, who was not at all the man they would have chesen. Ashburn and Mary were married secretly. The secretget out, and Ashburn said that they magnias well confess the truth to Mr. and Mrs. Holt, taking the consequences. Mary was terrified by the ides. She had always been obedient, and she knew that her parent grief and disappointment would be deep. Eather than go through the ordeal, she poisoned herself to death with strychnine. Ashburn declared that he would not survive her, and his friends guarded him closely to prevent him from committing suicide; but while his wife simeral rocession was passing the house, he obtained a pistol and shot himself. His aim was wild, however, and the

wound was not fatal -The London Economist remarks that the firm of Rothschild has for three generations succeeded in keeping its affairs singularly secret, and has been wonder fully exempt from lawsuits, defaulting agents, and spend thrift partners. It is virtually the banker of five great Governments. The late Baron guided for thirty years the more important business of five or six great financiering firms, composed of many individuals, knew the precise condition of all European treasuries, and selected and led scores of agents. A remarkable fact about this great firm is that it has done no mischief, and has resisted the temptation to form alliances with particular States or parties. The Baron was never accused of waging war with rivals or making a revolution or of entering into speculations outside of his business. Although great capitalists, great loan mongers, and, avowedly, Hebrews of Hebrews, the firm has, moreover, by the tact and moderation displayed by its controlling head, entirely overcome the dislike which all but universally fastens upon such men. The Economist regards the late Baron as one of the greatest men, if not the greatest, of his kind.

-Epes Sargent has discovered another spiritualistic medium to whom he pins his faith. The new wonder is W. H. Rowell of Boston. Mr. Sargent hus describes the first feat: "The coat sleeves of the medium were tied with twine to remove suspicion of his using anything there concealed. He then allowed the whole company to examine the fingers of his right hand. Was were free to wipe, rub with pumice-stone, or wash with chemicals, his index finger, the one to be used. Al-lowing me to hold one end of a large slate, while he held he other, the medium then waved his forefinger up and down four or five times, and using the inside up of it as a pencil immediately covered both sides of the slate with writing as if from a slate pencil." The medium also used Mr. Sargent's finger to write with, and those of two ladies. Each felt a slight protuberance on the end of the finger, as though from a blister. One of these protuberances was chemically examined, and found to be composed of albumen, starch, phosphate of lime, and phos-phate of ammonia, with an amorphous pigment matter without any traces of lead, slate or other substances ordinarily used for writing on slates. The crowning marvel is thus described by Mr. Sargent: "The slate. had been carefully washed by a lady of the family. The medium called for a big state. I handed him one that had been thoroughly cleaned under my inspection on both surfaces. We stood up, the medium and I close under the blaze of the chandelier. I held one end of the slate, and he the other. Without ouching the surface of the slate he made motions over it with his forefinger in the air, as if making a drawing and then writing something. I reversed the state, and there on the under surface was a drawing of a flower.'